

NAYS—33

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Barrasso | Hagerty | Paul |
| Blackburn | Hawley | Risch |
| Blunt | Hoeven | Romney |
| Boozman | Inhofe | Rubio |
| Braun | Johnson | Sasse |
| Cassidy | Lankford | Scott (FL) |
| Cotton | Lee | Scott (SC) |
| Cramer | Lummis | Shelby |
| Crapo | Marshall | Sullivan |
| Cruz | McConnell | Thune |
| Daines | Moran | Tuberville |

NOT VOTING—1

Sanders

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 127, Regina M. Rodriguez, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin, Tina Smith, Sherrod Brown, Jon Ossoff, Alex Padilla, Jacky Rosen, Tammy Duckworth, Brian Schatz, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Robert Menendez, Richard Blumenthal, Patty Murray, Martin Heinrich, Michael F. Bennet, Sheldon Whitehouse.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Regina M. Rodriguez, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 72, nays 28, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 221 Ex.]

YEAS—72

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Baldwin | Durbin | Klobuchar |
| Bennet | Ernst | Leahy |
| Blumenthal | Feinstein | Luján |
| Booker | Fischer | Manchin |
| Brown | Gillibrand | Markey |
| Burr | Graham | Menendez |
| Cantwell | Grassley | Merkley |
| Capito | Hassan | Murkowski |
| Cardin | Heinrich | Murphy |
| Carper | Hickenlooper | Murray |
| Casey | Hirono | Ossoff |
| Collins | Hoeven | Padilla |
| Coons | Hyde-Smith | Peters |
| Cornyn | Kaine | Portman |
| Cortez Masto | Kelly | Reed |
| Cramer | Kennedy | Romney |
| Duckworth | King | Rosen |

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| Rounds | Sinema | Warner |
| Rubio | Smith | Warnock |
| Sanders | Stabenow | Warren |
| Schatz | Tester | Whitehouse |
| Schumer | Tillis | Wicker |
| Scott (SC) | Toomey | Wyden |
| Shaheen | Van Hollen | Young |

NAYS—28

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Barrasso | Hagerty | Paul |
| Blackburn | Hawley | Risch |
| Blunt | Inhofe | Sasse |
| Boozman | Johnson | Scott (FL) |
| Braun | Lankford | Shelby |
| Cassidy | Lee | Sullivan |
| Cotton | Lummis | Thune |
| Crapo | Marshall | Tuberville |
| Cruz | McConnell | |
| Daines | Moran | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 72, the nays are 28.

The motion is agreed to.

The clerk will report the nomination.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Regina M. Rodriguez, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:58 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

HELPING AMERICAN VICTIMS AFFLICTED BY NEUROLOGICAL ATTACKS ACT

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to applaud the swift, unanimous Senate passage last night of the Helping American Victims Afflicted by Neurological Attacks Act, or the HAVANA Act. This bill will provide much needed assistance to the employees of the Intelligence Community, the State Department, and other Federal Agencies who have suffered from often debilitating brain injuries at the hands of our foreign adversaries. Too often, these injured public servants have had to battle the bureaucracy to receive the medical care they desperately require.

I am very pleased today to be joined on the Senate floor by the Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senator WARNER. He has been relentless in his pursuit of care for these injured public servants who risk their lives for us, who serve in difficult and dangerous environments. Senator WARNER and the vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senator RUBIO, and Senator SHAHEEN of New Hampshire worked with me to draft the bill that the Senate unanimously cleared last night.

We are very pleased that the following Senators cosponsored our legis-

lation: Senators CORNYN, BENNET, BURR, GILLIBRAND, BLUNT, HEINRICH, SASSE, FEINSTEIN, COTTON, KING, RISCH, DURBIN, SCOTT, MENENDEZ, BLUMENTHAL, and HASSAN. I mentioned those cosponsors to show the breadth of concern in the Senate about these injured employees.

For several years, American personnel serving our country in Cuba, China, and elsewhere have experienced unexplained, serious medical harm, including, in some cases, permanent brain injuries. Their conditions are believed to be the consequence of a mysterious, directed energy weapon used by an adversary.

As we investigate the source of previous attacks and seek to prevent future ones, the bill that passed the Senate last night would provide additional medical care and financial compensation to Americans who continue to experience debilitating symptoms as a result of these heinous attacks.

The injuries that many of these victims have endured are significant and life-altering. I have talked with many of these victims. They have described debilitating headaches, a loss of vision, a decreased ability to hear, dizziness, and many other symptoms as well, including a decline in their cognitive abilities. In some cases, they have been forced to medically retire. In other cases, they somehow continue on while coping with these symptoms.

I have spoken several times to CIA Director Burns and the Director of National Intelligence, Haines, about these attacks, and I am heartened by the commitments that they have made to me and to other members of the Senate Intelligence Committee to care for the victims and to identify the perpetrators and the weapon used in these attacks.

We can speculate. We have our suspicions. But the fact is, we do not know exactly what the weapon is nor who is wielding it. We need a whole-of-government approach to identify the adversary who is targeting our American personnel, and I am grateful to the chairman and vice chair of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who I know are committed to getting to the bottom of these attacks.

I hope, when President Biden meets with President Putin, that he will ask President Putin about these attacks, that he will grill him about them to see if the Russians are responsible. At this point, we don't know.

The public servants who work in our embassies and consulates overseas make many personal sacrifices to represent America's interests. They deserve our unwavering support when they are harmed in the line of duty, just as we care for soldiers who are injured on the battlefield. Last night, we took an important step in that direction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Madam President, I rise today to echo what my good friend

and colleague, Senator COLLINS, has already said. Let me be clear. She pointed out the virtual unanimous support this legislation has from members of the Intelligence Committee—both sides. Let there be no mistake in terms of who was the relentless driver—some might even say “persistent-beyond-belief driver” of this issue. It was SUSAN COLLINS, and, once again, her service shows that she is standing up for America’s diplomats and the intel community serving our country around the world who, as Senator COLLINS already indicated, have been involved in dangerous incidents resulting in brain trauma and other unexplained illnesses. We have called it the Havana syndrome.

The remarkable thing is that for nearly 5 years, we have been aware of these reports, and we have seen, as the Senator mentioned, attacks on U.S. personnel in Cuba, in China, and around the world. We have these reports here in this country, and rather than disappearing or going down in number, they actually appear to be increasing.

Five years after the start of this effort, we don’t know what happened, we don’t know who did it, and we don’t know what kind of device was used.

This is wrong. Particularly, I want to point out—this is an area where, again, we were in bipartisan agreement—that under the last administration, we just didn’t treat these victims from the intel community, the State Department, and DOD with the seriousness they deserved.

As chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, I know the hardships, sacrifices, and risks our intelligence officers, diplomats, and other personnel serving overseas endure—often anonymously, often without recognition.

The fact that some of these brave women and men have been subjected to these serious health issues by unknown attackers is unacceptable. That their own government did not believe them when they were injured or denied them proper medical attention and care is beyond the pale. These are folks who were injured while serving our government and, in some cases, facing lifelong health consequences, and, for a while, we just got blown off. It is inexcusable that they were treated this way, and it is outrageous that we still don’t know who did it or what tool was used in these attacks.

Their country, after their service, needs to have their backs. With Senator COLLINS’s legislation—now that it has passed the Senate, and our hope is that it will soon pass the House—we will show that the country will have their backs.

I also want to give credit to the new CIA Director, Ambassador Burns, for making this a top priority. On the Senate Intelligence Committee, there is complete bipartisan unanimity on this issue. We are going to ensure that the United States gets to the bottom of

this, identifies those responsible for those attacks on American personnel, holds them accountable, and ensures that these attacks on American personnel stop once and for all.

Let me echo what Senator COLLINS said. This should be one in an ever growing list of topics that President Biden ought to raise with President Putin.

We must protect our people around the globe. At the same time, it is more important than ever that the United States also provides those affected by these attacks with the medical and financial support they deserve. Again, that is why Senator COLLINS’ legislation, the HAVANA Act, is so important.

Let me echo again what Senator COLLINS said. My partner in this, as well, has been Vice Chairman RUBIO, and our good friend Senator SHAHEEN. The fact that this passed this quickly, unanimously, is extraordinarily important, but it is just the first step in having the backs of our diplomats, our intel personnel, our DOD, and, for that matter, anyone who has been a victim of this kind of activity. Again, I want to thank Senator COLLINS for her leadership on this issue. I can assure you, as Senator COLLINS said and Senator RUBIO and I have repeated a number of number of times, the Intelligence Committee of the Senate is going to get to the bottom of this. We are going to make sure—and we have taken a giant step on this by passing this legislation—that the personnel will get the medical and, if necessary, financial assistance they need; that we are going to find out who did it, we are going to find out what type of device, and we are going to hold them accountable.

With that, I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

SEMICONDUCTORS

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, as we all know, in recent years, China has emerged as one of the greatest competitors to the world order. Unfortunately, they don’t play by the same rules that the rest of the international community plays by. The Chinese Communist Party is increasingly aggressive and well-resourced and has made no secret of its intent to gain more influence and power.

For everything from national security to economic policy, there is a clear and urgent need to reorient the way our country views and responds to the challenge from China. I am glad the Senate is taking up an important step today through the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act. The cornerstone of this legislation, of course, is funding to bolster domestic semiconductor manufacturing so the United States can compete with China and secure some of our most critical supply chains.

Nearly 90 percent of the semiconductors made in the world are made by countries in Asia, with Taiwan dominating the market with about 63 percent of that total of 90 percent. In fact,

one company, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, accounted for more than half of the total foundry revenues last year. As I said, companies in Taiwan control 63 percent of the advanced semiconductor markets.

If for any reason that supply chain was cut off, it would lead to very serious consequences across our entire economy. To address this, Senator WARNER, the senior Senator from Virginia, and I introduced the CHIPS for America Act last year to shore up domestic semiconductor manufacturing and reduce our alliance on other countries for one of our most critical products. Semiconductors go into everything with an off and on switch.

The United States is not the only country that spotted this blinking red light, this danger signal. Other countries have recognized the immense risks that exist, and they are also pouring billions of dollars into new foundries. The European Union, for example, is investing up to \$35 billion, South Korea is investing \$65 billion, and China is investing a whopping \$150 billion in semiconductor manufacturing. Our competitors are pouring tens of billions of dollars into boosting their own supplies of these essential semiconductors, and the United States needs to keep up and compete.

The vast majority of our colleagues agree that this was an important and critical task. It was carefully crafted in monthslong, bipartisan, bicameral negotiations, and, in fact, this legislation was adopted as an amendment to last year’s Defense Authorization Act by a vote of 96 to 4. Now, though, it falls to us to fund what we authorized in the Defense authorization bill, and there is just one issue standing in the way.

During committee consideration of the Endless Frontier Act, an amendment was adopted that would apply controversial and unnecessary prevailing wage language to the CHIPS for America Act. The prevailing wage provision creates an obstacle to our funding the CHIPS for America Act, and it confers zero benefit on anybody because the manufacturing of semiconductors is a very sophisticated, well-paying business.

Considering the current wages of U.S. semiconductor manufacturing companies, there is zero impact on workers’ wages by requiring companies to pay an elevated, so-called prevailing wage. So it is really a nonissue. However, these Davis-Bacon provisions also represent an unprecedented expansion of a partisan labor policy, and applying them to private construction projects, as I said, sets a troublesome precedent.

Leaving this language in the bill has the potential to dramatically weaken support for this essential broader legislation, and I hope we can all agree that the stakes are simply too high to let that happen. I have introduced an amendment to strike this unnecessary and divisive provision and to maintain the strong bipartisan support that the